



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PERSONAL NOTES.

AMERICA.

Columbia.—John Bassett Moore, third assistant Secretary of State, has been elected to the newly-established chair of International Law in Columbia College, and will enter upon the duties of that position at the opening of the next academic year. He is a native of Delaware, having been born at Smyrna, in that State, in 1860. His father was a physician. Mr. Moore received his early education at private schools at Fulton, Del. In 1877, when sixteen years of age, he went to the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, where he remained for three years, devoting his time to general history and literature, moral philosophy and logic, and the classics. In the autumn of 1880 he was registered as a student at law in Wilmington, Del., in the office of Edward G. Bradford, a leading member of the bar in that city. Here he pursued the study of the law for three years, as required by the rules governing the profession in Delaware, and in the fall of 1883 was admitted to the bar, and began to practise in Wilmington.

In July, 1885, he was given a temporary commission in the department of State for six months, under the civil service law, as a clerk, at a salary of \$1200, which commission was made permanent in the following January. For some time Mr. Moore was associated with Mr. Adee in the office of third assistant secretary, and with Dr. Wharton, the solicitor, in the distinctively legal branch of the work. Upon the death of Mr. Hunter, the second assistant secretary, in August, 1886, Mr. Adee was appointed to the

office thus left vacant, and Mr. Moore was promoted to the position of third assistant secretary, which he now holds. When the fisheries conference met in 1887 Mr. Moore was chosen to act as the secretary on the American side, and discharged that function until the conclusion of the conference in February, 1888. He also participated in the Samoan conference between the Secretary of State and the British and German ministers in Washington in June and July, 1887, and prepared all the protocols of that conference as they have since been published.

In performing the duties of his office he has pursued his researches in many directions, and has written and published several essays and monographs on questions of international law. In 1877 he published a work entitled *Report on Extraterritorial Crime and the Cutting Case*, the immediate occasion of its composition being the question that arose between the United States and Mexico in 1886 in regard to the claim of the latter to try and punish a citizen of the United States for the publication in the United States of a libel on a Mexican. Mr. Moore is also the author of a report to the International American Conference on the subject of extradition, which contains a statement of the law and practice on that subject in many countries, and which has recently gone through a new edition, containing, besides the original matter, returns of all cases under the treaties. By far his most important work, however, is the one entitled, *A Treatise on Extradition and Interstate Tradition*, which contains the treaties and statutes of the United States relating to extradition and much other valuable matter (Boston Book Co., 1891).

Professor Edwin R. A. Seligman, of Columbia College, has been made Professor of Political Economy and Finance in that institution. He was born and educated in the same city in which he has achieved his reputation as an instructor and author. Born in 1861 in New York City, he was taught at home by the famous juvenile writer, Horatio

Alger, Jr. He attended Columbia Grammar School, and afterward Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1879. He then went abroad, and studied political science for three years at the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, Geneva, and at the École des Sciences Politiques in Paris. On his return to America, in 1882, he attended the law school and the school of political science at Columbia College, taking the degrees of LL.B. and Ph.D. in 1884. In 1885 he was made Lecturer on Political Economy in the School of Political Science, Columbia College; in 1888, he was made adjunct Professor of Political Economy, and in 1891 he was made Professor of Political Economy and Finance. He is one of the editors of the *Political Science Quarterly*. His chief writings have been as follows:

Railway Tariffs and the Interstate Commerce Law, 1887.

Chapters on the Mediæval Guilds of Europe, 1887.

Finance Statistics of the American Commonwealths, 1889.

The General Property Tax, 1890.

The Taxation of Corporations, 1890.

Cornell.—Jeremiah W. Jenks has been appointed Professor of Political, Municipal, and Social Institutions at Cornell University. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, class of 1878, and of the University of Halle (Ph.D., 1885, *Magna cum laude*). Professor Jenks was born at St. Clair, Michigan, in 1856. He spent most of his boyhood in the thinly settled parts of Michigan, on Lake Huron. Aside from two years in the St. Clair High School, his early education was obtained in a district school. After graduating from college, he spent one year in Mt. Morris College as Professor of Language and Literature. Here, besides Greek, Latin, English, etc., he was assigned a class in political economy, though he had never studied it in college. His interest in the subject, and his special study of economic subjects, dates from this time. After studying law at Port Huron for a short time,

he was admitted to the bar, but, instead of practising, returned to Mt. Morris, where he remained for two years as teacher of Greek, Latin, and German. On his return from Germany, in 1885, he taught in the Peoria, Ill., High School one year, was then elected Professor of Political Science and English Literature in Knox College, and, in 1889, to the Chair of Economics and Social Science in Indiana State University, at Bloomington, which position he held until accepting the call to Cornell.

The results of his studies into the workings of the Salt Association and of the Whiskey Trust, afforded by visits to his Michigan home and his Peoria residence, were published in the *Political Science Quarterly* for March, 1888, and June, 1889. He has written several articles for the magazines and has contributed to the leading newspapers. His other works are :

Henry C. Carey, als National-ökonom., Jena, 1885.

Road Legislation for the American State, Baltimore, 1889.

Die Trusts in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, in "Jahrbücher für National-ökonomie und Statistik," Jena, 1891.

Leland Stanford, Jr.—Orrin Leslie Elliott, Secretary and Registrar of the new University at Palo Alto, California, will offer partial courses in economics during the coming year. For the present no professor of political and social science will be appointed. Dr. Elliott was born at Centreville, New York, in 1860. He obtained his preparatory training at Rushford (New York) Union School, and then entered Cornell University, from which he graduated (Ph.B.) in 1885. During the following year he was Fellow in History and Political Science, and since that time has been Instructor in English in the same institution. For the present academic year he has also been Assistant Registrar and President's Secretary. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1890.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Amos G. Warner, recently Associate Professor of Economic and Political Science in the

University of Nebraska, has been appointed by President Harrison Superintendent of Charities for the District of Columbia, and entered upon his duties the 10th of April, 1891. The office of Superintendent of Charities was created by an Act of Congress, approved August 6, 1890, and Dr. Warner is the first incumbent. The statute provides that the Superintendent shall formulate a plan for the organization and coördination of the charities of the District; shall advise regarding the appropriations for their support; shall supervise the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for charitable objects, and shall fully investigate and report upon all institutions receiving Federal aid. The annual appropriations for the institutions coming under his supervision have heretofore amounted to about \$160,000.

Dr. Warner was born December 21, 1861, at Elkader, Iowa. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and Nebraska. He fitted for college in the preparatory department of the University of Nebraska, and graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1885, having taken a course especially strong in history. In the autumn of 1885 he entered the Johns Hopkins University as a graduate student in the department of history and political science. In 1886 he was made a fellow in that department. March, 1887, he resigned his fellowship to undertake the work of General Agent of the Charity Organization Society, at the same time continuing his post graduate work in historical and political science. In 1888 he received his degree of Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins, at which time he presented as his thesis a paper entitled, "Three Phases of Coöperation in the West." This thesis has been published by the American Economic Association as No. 1, Vol. II., of their publications. In March, 1889, he severed his connection with the Charity Organization Society to accept the place of Lecturer in Economic and Political Science in the University of Nebraska. In June of the same year he was

made associate professor, which place he retained until his recent appointment.

Besides his thesis he has published "Sketches from Territorial History" (*Publications of the Nebraska State Historical Society*, Vol. II.); "Wild-cat Banking in Nebraska" (*Overland Monthly*); "Leplay's Studies in Social Phenomena" (*Popular Science Monthly*); "Railroad Problems in a Western State" (*Political Science Quarterly*); "Concerning Corporation Law" (*Popular Science Monthly*); "Scientific Charity" (*Popular Science Monthly*); "Our Charities and Our Churches" (*Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction*); "Notes on the Statistical Determination of the Causes of Poverty" (*Publications of the American Statistical Association*); "Some Experiments on Behalf of the Unemployed" (*Quarterly Journal of Economics*).

University of Pennsylvania.—Dr. Roland P. Falkner, Instructor in Statistics and Accounting in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, has been elected to the newly established Associate Professorship of Statistics in the same institution. Dr. Falkner is a graduate of the Philadelphia Central High School, and of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, class of 1885. He studied abroad for three years at the Universities of Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, and Halle, taking the degree of Ph.D. at the latter institution. He was appointed to the position of instructor in the University in 1888. He has been for one year associate editor of the ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY. His writings have been :

Arbeit im Gefängniss, Jena, 1888.

Prison Statistics of the United States, Philadelphia, 1889.

Statistics of Private Corporations, in publications of the American Statistical Society, June, 1890.

Translation into English of Meitzen's "Geschichte Theorie und Technique der Statistik," published by the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, Philadelphia, 1891.

Dr. A. B. Woodford has been appointed Instructor in Political Science in the Wharton School of Finance and Economy. For an account of Dr. Woodford's academic career, see *ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY*, July, 1891.

GERMANY.

Berlin.—Dr. K. Oldenberg, who, since 1888, has been assistant to Professor Schmoller, at Berlin, entered the University of Berlin as Privat-docent in January of this year. He was born in 1864 in Berlin; was a University student in Berlin and Tübingen for six years, until 1888, when he received his degree. His graduating thesis was on the subject, "Das deutsche Bauhandwerk der Gegenwart." Other writings are:

Der russische Nihilismus von seinen Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart. Leipzig, 1888.

Studien zur Rhenisch Westfälischen Bergarbeiterbewegung. Leipzig, 1890.

Die Ziele der deutsche Socialdemokratie. Leipzig, 1891.

Greifswald.—Dr. C. J. Fuchs has accepted a call to Greifswald as extraordinary professor in the faculty of Law and Political Science. In addition to the monographs mentioned in a previous number of the *ANNALS*,¹ Professor Fuchs has given to the public the following:

Der Warenterminhandel, seine Technik und volkswirtschaftliche Bedeutung. Leipzig, 1891.

Zur Geschichte der gutsherzlich-bauerlichen Verhältnisse in der Mark Brandenburg., in the "Zeitschrift der Savigny Stiftung u. s. w." Weimar, 1891.

Der Untergang des Bauernstandes in Schwedisch-Pommern. An appendix to "Baltischen Studien." Stettin, 1891.

Leipzig.—Dr. Gerhart v. Schulze-Gaevernitz, who has recently become Privat-docent at Leipzig, was born at Breslau in 1864. He attended the Gynasium at Breslau,

¹ July 1, 1890, p. 142.

and later at Heidelberg, finishing his course at the latter institution in 1882. From that time until 1886 he was a student of law and political economy successively at Heidelberg, Berlin, Leipzig, and Göttingen. He has travelled in England, Belgium, France, and Italy, and has spent three years in government service. He is the author of the following works:

Zum sozialen Frieden. 2 Vols. Leipzig, 1890.

Several articles in "Sächsische Wochenblatt," of which he is statistical editor, 1890 and 1891.

Articles in Schmoller's "Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung u. s. w." 1889.

An article, "Ueber die Geltung des Haftpflichtgesetzes neben dem Unfallversicherungsgesetz." Wien, 1889.

Dr. Karl Lamprecht, who became at Easter, 1890, ordinary Professor of History and Economics at the University of Marburg, has been called to the chair of History at Leipzig. Although nominally Professor of History only, his lectures will deal, as heretofore, largely with its economic phases. A biographical notice appeared in the October (1890) number of the ANNALS.

Munich.—One of the most important of the recent changes in chairs of Political Economy is that by which Professor Lujo Brentano has become established as ordinary Professor of Political Economy at Munich. Professor Brentano was born in 1840 at Aschaffenburg, Bavaria, and studied at the Universities of Dublin, Heidelberg, Munich, Würzburg, and Göttingen. He travelled in England in 1868, where he took advantage of the opportunity to make a close study of the conditions of the laboring classes in England. He became Privat-docent at Berlin in 1871, and after a second journey to England in the following year, was appointed extraordinary Professor at Breslau, where he became ordinary Professor in 1873. He accepted a call to Strassburg in 1882, to Vienna in 1888, and to Leipzig as Professor of Political Economy in 1889. From 1877 to 1880 Brentano was joint-editor with Holtzendorff of the

Fahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung, und Volkswirtschaft, the periodical which is now conducted by Gustav Schmoller. From his long list of writings we select a few, which will sufficiently indicate their general character :

Ueber J. H. v. Thünens naturgemässen Lohn und Zinsfuss im isolirten Staate. Göttingen, 1867.

Das Industrial-Partnership System. Augsburg, 1868.

Die Arbeiter Gilden der Gegenwart. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1871-72.

On the History and Development of Guilds and the Origin of Trades Unions. London, 1870.

Ueber das Verhältniss von Arbeiterlohn und Arbeitszeit zur Arbeitsleistung. Leipzig, 1876. (Recently translated into English by Porter Sherman, of New York.)

Meine Polemik mit Karl Marx. Berlin, 1890.

Das Arbeitsverhältniss gemäss dem heretigen Recht. Leipzig, 1877. (Recently translated into English by Porter Sherman, of New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1891.)

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam.—On the 12th of December, died at Heidelberg, after a long illness, Anthony Beaujon, Professor of Political Economy and Statistics at the University of Amsterdam, and Director of the Statistical Institute at that place. Though it had been only a short day for this eminent scholar, who was in his thirty-seventh year when death took him away from his work, yet Beaujon had been able to make his name known in scientific spheres, even beyond the limits of his small country. A short sketch of his life and works may, therefore, properly be placed here.

Born on the 28th of January, 1853, Beaujon entered upon his studies of jurisprudence in 1870 at the Leiden University, and was made acquainted, for the first time, under the excellent leadership of Professor Vissering, with political economy and statistics, to the study of which he was afterward to consecrate his life.

His great zeal and clear sagacity procured him, even before having finished his studies, an appointment in the

Finance Department, where Beaujon labored in different capacities from 1875 to 1884. It was there that, in spite of his extensive labor at the ministry, he was able to find time to compete for the prize essay on the history of the Dutch sea fisheries, offered in 1882 by the Committee on Preparation of the International Fisheries Exhibition, to be held in London in 1883. This excellent paper was crowned, and, under the title "History of the Dutch Fisheries," it attracted general attention in the Netherlands, as well as in foreign countries, to the promising young writer, who thus made himself known as an able statistician and economist. By means of very carefully and completely collected materials, it was proved by Beaujon that protection, which, it was claimed, would support our fisheries in their competition with those of foreign countries, had become, by that very means, the cause of their decay; and that our sea fisheries came to a flourishing state only after the government retreated and left them alone in the competition which they had to meet.

When the Statistical Institute was founded by the Statistical Society in Amsterdam in 1884, and at the same time an extraordinary professorship in statistics was created, the prize essay, already referred to, together with some smaller essays from his hand, published earlier in various periodicals, caused Beaujon to be universally thought the right man for the new chair and for the position of Director of the Institute.

In May, 1884, he entered upon the duties of his double position with an admirable speech on social mathematics, in which, as if with a presentiment that in another year he would be offered the chair of Political Economy, which was to be made vacant by the resignation of Professor N. G. Pierson, he defined his position clearly on the principal questions of statistics, as well as on the important question of method in political economy.

Holland has not known a conflict between economic schools, such as has occurred in Germany. Although

nearly all its learned economists belong to that which Roscher styles the "isolating" school, they acknowledge the good work done by the historical school, and have tried to develop the science without meddling in this quarrel. This was also Beaujon's point of view. He recognized the one-sidedness of the deductions of both classical and historical economists. Beaujon aspired to harmonize the results of his deductions with reality. He generally succeeded, thanks to his extraordinary powers of logical reflection and his plainness of expression.

The Statistical Institute was, under his management, made to further this idea, as may be seen by several interesting articles published in the *Bydragen van het statistisch Instituut*. Besides these *Bydragen*, which were edited by Beaujon, and appeared at irregular intervals, the Institute published the *Faarcijfers*, an annual statistical review, published at first in a somewhat different form by Mr. de Bruiju Kops, Member of the House of Representatives, and bearing some resemblance to the renowned statistical abstracts of R. Giffen.

Deeply convinced of the importance of an international comparison of statistical data, Beaujon formed as intimate personal relations as possible with foreign statisticians at the Statistical and Demographic Congresses, and he was among the founders of the "Institut international de statistique." He was Honorary Member or Fellow of the statistical societies of France, Belgium, and England. His statistical labors did not, however, hinder him from giving himself with great energy to the study of political economy. Although on many points his views were in conflict with prevailing social and political theories, his antagonists were compelled to admit the cleverness with which he defended his convictions.

In 1888 he became a member of the council which has charge of the publication of the *Dutch Economist*, a periodical that has great influence in matters of political economy in Holland. His recent studies have appeared in this

periodical and in Professor Gides's *Revue d'Economie Politique*. After a long and very painful illness, he died in December of last year. We cannot help feeling, as we think of him, that an excellent man and an eminent scholar is lost to his family, to his friends, and to science.

C. A. VERRIJN STUART.

Amsterdam, April, 1891.

The principal works of Beaujon are :

Een tolverbond met België (A Commercial Union with Belgium). *Economist*, 1881.

Nog iets over weelde (On Luxury). *Economist*, 1882.

De strafwetgeving omtrent Cedelary (Criminal Law Concerning Beggary in Holland). *Bydragen van Mr. Boer, C.S.*

De surtaxe d'entrepôt in Duitschland (The Surtaxe d'entrepôt in Germany). *Economist*, 1881.

Een bladzijde nit de geschiedenis van het protectionisme in Nederland (A Few Pages of the History of Protectionism in the Netherlands). *Gids*, 1882.

History of the Deutch Sea Fisheries, 1883.

Traité de commerce et réciprocité. Congress à l'occasion de l'Exposition internationale et colomale à Amsterdam, 1883.

Sociale Wiscunde (Social Mathematics). 1884.

Le rapport entre les prix des subsistances et le mouvement de la population. 3ieme congrés de demographie. 1884.

Henry Fawcett. Mannen van Ceteekenio. 1886.

Nuptealeté depuis 1873. Quatrieme congrés de demographie, 1887.

Inder numbers. Bulletin de l'Institut internationale de Statistique. 1887.

Handel en handelspolitiek (Commerce and Commercial Politics). 1888.

Técondité des mariages aux Tayo-Bas. Journal de la Société de statistique de Paris, 1888.

Wistunde in de economie (Mathematical Method in Political Economy). *Economist*, 1889.

ITALY.

Genoa.—The death of Professor Jacobo Virgilio, who, since 1866, has been Director of the Superior School of Commerce (Scula Superiore di Commercio), at Genoa, Italy, occurred in February of this year. He was born

in Chiavari, in 1834, and took the degree of LL.D in 1856 from the University of Genoa. He entered the public service in 1860 as magistrate, but abandoned it almost immediately, and, in the following year, began his career as teacher in the Technical Institute of Genoa, where he remained ten years. In 1871 he became Professor of Maritime Law in the Superior Naval School of the same city. Many of the results of his unparalleled activity are to be found embodied in State Reports. His principal works were :

Principii di economia politica. 1867.

Delle emigrazioni transatlantiche degli italiani. 1868.

Il commercio indo-europeo e la marina mercantile. 1869.

Credito navale. 1877.

Le tasse marittime. 1877.

L'evoluzione nel campo economico. 1882.

Stefano Jacini, the eminent Italian economist and statesmen, who died recently, was born of a rich family at Casalbuttano, in the province of Cremona, in 1827. He began his academic studies at the University of Milan, and after attending different universities of Germany, he travelled in Europe and in the Orient. One of his best-known works, *La Proprietà fondiaria e le popolazione agricole in Lombardia*, written while he was still young, was awarded honors by the "Società d'incoraggiamento di Scienze e Lettere," of Milan." He was Minister of Public Works during 1860-61, and again in 1866-67. After the political questions which had absorbed the attention of scholars, as well as of all others, during this period had been settled, economists and students began a closer investigation of economic and social conditions. Jacini was appointed chairman of the famous Agrarian Commission (*Inchiesta Agraria*) in 1881, and held this position until 1886. The reports of this commission, showing the miserable condition of the agricultural classes in all the Provinces of Italy, has exercised a strong influence on the direction of modern economic investigation in Italy. Jacini's good sense,

his profound knowledge, his long experience, the sincerity and elevation of his ideas, placed him among the leading men of Italy. His most significant works, aside from these reports, are :

La Questione di Roma al principio del 1863.

Due Anni di politica italiana dalla Convenzione di settembre fino alla literazione del Veneto per mezzo dell' alleanza italo-prussiana. Milan, 1868.

Sulle condizione della cosa publica in Italia dopo il 1870.

Sulle opere pubbliche in Italia nei loro rapporti collo Stato.

SWITZERLAND.

Basel.—Dr. Bernatzik, who is at present Acting Professor at Innsbruck, has been selected to fill the vacancy in the chair of Public Law at Basel, caused by the resignation of Professor Jellinek.¹ He was born in Mistelbach, Austria, in 1854, and was a student in the Universities of Vienna and Gratz. He took his degree in the latter institution in 1876, and entered the civil service in a judicial capacity. In 1885 his resignation was accepted and he became Privat-docent at Vienna, where he delivered lectures on the Public Law of Austria, until called to Innsbruck in 1890. He has written, besides smaller articles for the periodicals :

Rechtssprechung und materielle Rechtskraft. Vienna, 1886.

Die juristische Persönlichkeit der Behörden. Freiburg, 1890.

¹ See ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY, Vol. I. p. 678.